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The following is a Translation of a Circular Letter sent to the Imperial Ministers who are in the Empire, and to others in Foreign Countries. Dated at Francfort, August 22, 1744.

CHARLES VII. *&c. &c.*

THERE is not at present any Person, either in the Empire or elsewhere, who does not know, that divers Electors and considerable Princes of the Germanick Body, have entred into an Union with us, and that amongst them his Prussian Majesty, as Elector of Brandenbourg, is upon the Point of assisting and supporting us effectually with a numerous Army.

As, according to the Assurances which we have so often most solemnly given, our whole Conduct, which we are willing should be known to all the World, has always been equitable and sincere, and has tended to no other End, but that of procuring the precious Repose, the Preservation, and the greatest Advantage to Germany our dear Country;

So that Union, which is at present brought to its entire Perfection, is founded upon that laudable View, as upon the firmest and strongest Basis, for a publick Proof that our paternal Sollicitude for the general Welfare of the Empire, is always equal in Adversity or Prosperity, and is not subject to any Change.

The Motives which occasioned and formed that Union amongst us, as Chief of the Empire, and the Electors and Princes before-mentioned, as Members thereof, are as reasonable, as the End of the Assistance, which they give us by the Junction of their Forces, is equitable.

For thereby the Court of Vienna will be inwardly convinced of having constantly rejected, with an inflexible Obstinacy, the Mediation which the Empire with Pleasure took upon itself, and the good Insinuations continually employed at that Court, in a friendly Manner, by the King of Prussia, and the other Electors and Princes which are united to us. That Court did at that Time even carry her Presumption so far, as to make known her ardent Desire of securing to herself an hereditary Authority over the Empire; and it was not her Fault, that in divers Courts in Germany and other Places, the Success of these exorbitant Designs was not regarded as the only Means of Reconciliation and Satisfaction, and as an indispensable Condition, without which, the Restitution of our Electoral and Hereditary Dominions was not to be thought of for a great while, nor any other Way of Accommodation to be mentioned.

These dangerous Views, which they have endeavoured to effectuate by Violence, and for the Success of which, from the Beginning to this present Time, they have employed all their Forces and all their Endeavours, are the Cause and the principal Source of the Troubles which have all along been designedly fomented in the Empire. From thence come the Calumnies and Revolts.

We cannot but look upon all the Misfortunes and Calamities which have to the present Time afflicted us and our dear Country, as Streams issuing from that pernicious Source. So that it must be ascribed, that the Court of Vienna did not judge worthy her Attention the Mediation of the Empire, into the Arms of which we had thrown ourself, and which had thereupon granted it to us; and to that it is to be ascribed, that she counted as Nothing the Sacrifice of our own Interests; the often repeated Renunciation of the solid Pretensions of our House; the sincere Inclination that we had so seriously and so really shewn for Peace, and the Facility with which we entered into the Means of obtaining it; and the wise and faithful Counsels, and the zealous Insinuations of so many considerable States of the Empire, well-intentioned towards their Country.

It is that which has rendred useless and of none Effect the Endeavours used in every amicable Negociation; in whatever Shape it had been begun, and whatever Progress had been made in it, it in the End produced Nothing, on the Part of the Court of Vienna, but new Outrages and Disregard to what had been agreed upon. Moreover, as soon as some Courts appear'd unwilling to conform immediately to what was thought proper to be prescribed to them at Vienna,

Vienna, all Sorts of odious Inſinuations and violent Menaces were preſently employed with them; and thereby by Degrees they began to give Laws in the Empire, to ſubject it to thoſe Laws, and to arrogate to themſelves more and more an indecent Authority, not to ſay any thing worſe.

It is from the ſame Views, that the Imputations which the Court of Vienna has endeavoured to charge upon us, without Juſtice or Truth, and which at preſent return upon herſelf, have proceeded. She has cried out upon our Engagements with France, as a *pernicious*, *unnatural*, and *incredible* Alliance; has talked of the Secularization of ſome Eccleſiaſtick Dignities, the Oppreſſion of ſome leſs powerful States, and particularly of Enterprizes contrary to the Laws of the Empire, and which violated the publick Peace; for theſe are the Things, in ſhort, of which ſhe has falſly accuſed us.

That Court hath not only not as yet acknowledged us for Head of the Empire lawfully elected, but there is not even any Kind of Contempt which ſhe has not made uſe of. This appears publickly in the defamatory, moſt indecent, moſt unheard-of Libels, which ſhe has diſperſed for theſe three Years in every Corner of Germany, as if there was not a Majeſty in the Empire that could be offended. In thoſe Writings, not to ſay any thing of other Things, we are repreſented as a pretended Head of the Empire, devoted to the Crown of France by a blind Dependance upon it. Our Decrees of Commiſſion are mere Pamphlets, full of Allegations without Proof. The Diet which we ſummoned, is treated in them as a void Aſſembly: And, what is more, they have not been afraid of making Publick, by a pretended Dictature, theſe ſcandalous and defamatory Libels, injurious towards the Imperial Dignity, and derogatory from its Majeſty; and Endeavours were uſed to get them enrolled amongſt the Acts of the Empire, in order to eternize the Memory of them.

We may cite out of them, as ſo many convincing Proofs, the Right which even to this Time that Court arrogates to herſelf, to the great Injury of the whole Empire, of retaining deſpotically the Archives, of unjuſtly ſeizing conſiderable Fiefs in Germany and Italy, which the Court of Vienna has not any Title to appropriate to herſelf, and of diſmembring others according to her good Pleaſure.

Preſſing, ſerious and frequent Repreſentations from the whole Empire, have not been wanting to engage that Court to reſtore the Acts, Documents and Writings, which ſhe retains in a Manner not to be juſtified. Theſe Remonſtrances have been eluded by the imaginary Pretext made uſe of even at this Day, and which ſhe will continue to make uſe of as long as ſhe ſhall pleaſe, and which is a mere Evaſion; to wit, that as yet they have not been able to ſeparate the Acts of the Empire from the Acts of her Houſe. Thereby the Juſtice ſo much recommended by God to us, is interrupted, and the Parties at Law cannot come at their Acts, which are at Vienna, without great Expences. They have even carried Matters ſo far, that the Reſtitution of the Regiſters of Affairs of State and Politicks is not to be thought of.

We are unwilling here to ſet forth in how barbarous a Manner our Electoral and Patrimonial States have been utterly ruined, ſtripped of Men, Money, Cattle, Wood, Corn and Hay, Victuals, Artillery, and Warlike Stores: Nor how, after having drained the whole Country, they have, for a ſad Remembrance, left it nothing but Poverty and Miſery: How they have ſequeſtred the Goods and Poſſeſſions of our Miniſters and Councillors, who are for the moſt Part in the Service of the Emperor and of the Empire: How they have forced our Inhabitants and Subjects to take a frivolous Oath; eſtabliſhed a pretended Adminiſtration; violated, againſt good Faith and Honeſty, the ſolemn Capitulations and Declarations given on both Sides; exerciſed the moſt crying Hoſtilities in the Countries of the Principal Electors and Princes of the Empire, for this Reaſon only, becauſe they had furniſhed us with auxiliary Troops; exacted of their Countries, under pain of Fire, immenſe Sums, and in the Heart of the Empire proceeded to Pillagings, Sackings and Burnings: How, in Oppoſition to the expreſs Tenor of the Capitulation of Prague, they have, in the Kingdom of Bohemia, employed Confiſcations, Baniſhments, Tortures, and all Sorts of Severity, upon bare Suſpicions, againſt poor People, who were innocent, and who were not convicted of any Offence. Theſe are Facts which the whole Empire is ſufficiently apprized of.

Theſe Exceſſes, and many others, which attack us and the Empire; thoſe Offences and Violences, which increaſe every Day, would long ſince have been ſufficient, and ought to have worn out our Patience, according to all human Ways of thinking, if we had not continually put our firm Confidence in the Juſtice of our Cauſe, and in the Divine Providence, and expected the Deliverance which is coming to us in its due Time, and the faithful Aſſiſtance of our Friends, and above all, that of the whole Empire, of which we are become the Chief, by the unanimous Election of the Electors; eſpecially at a Time when the ſaid Court was treating us with the utmoſt Rigour, and when on her Part ſhe thought of nothing leſs than of depriving us entirely and for ever of all our hereditary States, Us, and our whole Electoral Houſe, who have done ſo great Services to the Empire and to Chriſtendom: Of ſtripping it of its ancient Electoral Reſidence, which is not liable to any Pretenſions, and even of driving us from Germany, our dear Country, as ſome Miniſters of the Court of Vienna have clearly enough declared at certain Courts, and made no Scruple to propoſe ſuch like Plans.

The Event was conformable to our Deſires, and to our invariable Hope, when, three Months ago, it pleaſed Providence, that through a true

Attachment

Attachment to the general Good of the Empire, ſome of its principal Electors and Princes, with a Heart and Courage truly German, joined themſelves to us, their Chief, as faithful and well-intentioned Members, ſigned the Treaty hereunto annexed, and agreed to ſupport, in the firſt Place, the whole Empire in its Conſtitution, and us in the Poſſeſſion of our Imperial Dignity and of our Rights; as alſo to employ all the good Offices imaginable with the Court of Vienna, to induce it to acknowledge us for the Chief of the Empire, unanimouſly and lawfully elected; to give up the Archives of the Empire, to reſtore to us previouſly our Patrimonial and Hereditary States, and beſides that, to terminate the Diſputes upon the Auſtrian Succeſſion, either by an amicable Accommodation, or by a legal Deciſion.

Thereupon they were not wanting to make uſe of wiſe, preſſing, and repeated Inſtances: They have not ceaſed making lively Repreſentations; and thereby the Kings, Electors, and Princes, who are united with us, have interpoſed on our Behalf in a Manner which will do them infinite Honour with the lateſt Poſterity, and which on our Part deſerves an eternal Acknowledgment, ſince, as we are fully convinced, in order to prevent the Troubles of War being augmented, they omit nothing, whereby (our Hereditary Eſtates being firſt of all reſtored us) they may proceed, if not ſo far as to bring about a definitive Accommodation, at leaſt to lay the Foundations for an amicable Compoſition.

But after they had refuſed at Vienna, as formerly, to liſten to Propoſitions ſo reaſonable, and that that Court, too much blinded by the Opinion ſhe has of her Forces, which ſhe believed to be invincible, and by the happy Succeſs of her Arms, in which ſhe lately triumph'd, as if ſhe had no Reverſe of Fortune, nor any ill Accident to fear, had ſhewn herſelf leſs tractable than before, and had ſpoken in a more haughty Tone than ever; it is come to paſs, that at laſt, when it was evident that the amicable Repreſentations, and all Methods that could be thought of, produced nothing, the King of Pruſſia, one of the ſaid States of the Empire, (who are united with us) in Quality of Elector of Brandenbourg, has taken the glorious and generous Reſolution, to obtain, by Means of juſt Arms, what he could not gain by an amicable Mediation, in ſending us auxiliary Troops, in cauſing a numerous Army to march to our Aſſiſtance, in order to ſupport our Imperial Dignity, and our Rights; in order powerfully to maintain the Conſtitution of the Empire, which is upon the Point of being ſhipwreck'd, and according to the Expoſition which he has publiſhed of his Motives, in order to re-eſtabliſh Tranquillity in Germany our Country, and in Europe.

We have juſt now made known this firſt Step to the whole Empire by a Decree of Commiſſion. We apply to all its Electors, Princes, and States, and principally all German Patriots, who have at Heart, as well their own Safety, as the common Safety of the Country, its Honour, its Security, and its Advantage. We propoſe to each of them ſo ineſtimable a Pattern, we invite them with the greateſt Affection to imitate it in an uniform Manner, to the End that, with the divine Bleſſing, by their re-united Forces, the ancient valuable Conſtitution of the Empire may be ſecured from new Attacks; that our oppreſſed Country may be aſſured of the deſired Fruits of a ſolid and durable Tranquillity; and that for the Comfort thereof, and for the Accompliſhment of our ſincere Wiſhes, we may, for the Time to come, govern the Empire, according to its immoveable Laws and Conſtitution, without Obſtacle or Interruption; our Government having no other Object in View, but the Advantage, the Aggrandiſement, the Repoſe, and the Glory of our Country.

This it is, that we have been graciouſly pleaſed to inform you of for your Inſtruction, to the End that the Court, or State, where you are, may be thoroughly acquainted in what this Union conſiſts, and may conſequently determine what Aſſiſtance they will give us; and that they alſo may be induced to take the ſame Reſolution, and to follow this laudable Example, as it becomes the States of the Empire, to which we invite them all by theſe Preſents moſt kindly and graciouſly, as well in general, as in particular, without Exception, with all the Sentiments of our Imperial Affection. As to the reſt, &c.

Treaty of Union concluded at Francfort the 22d of May, 1744.

WHereas, after the Deceaſe of his late Imperial Majeſty, Charles the VIth, there aroſe, with Regard to the Auſtrian Succeſſion, as every one knows, Incidents of extreme Conſequence, whereby not only the German Country fell under deplorable Misfortunes, but Things are now come to ſuch Extremity, that, in the End, a total Overthrow of the Holy Roman Empire, of its Syſtem, its Laws, and Conſtitution, is to be feared; the moſt Serene Prince and Lord, Charles the VIIth, elected Emperor of the Romans, [*the whole Titles*] the moſt Serene Prince and Lord Frederic, King of Pruſſia, as Elector of Brandenbourg, [*the whole Titles*] the Serene Prince and Lord Charles Theodore, as Elector Palatin, [*the whole Titles*] and the moſt Serene Prince and Lord, Frideric King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Heſſe, [*all the Titles*] reſpectively animated by paternal Affection for the Empire, and by the Zeal of Patriots, well-intentioned for the common Proſperity of Germany, their dear Country, and for the Maintenance of the Syſtem of the Empire, have concluded, between them, the Act of a conſtant and obligatory Union, in Manner following, by their Miniſters furniſhed with full Powers for that Effect, that is to ſay, on the Part of his Imperial Majeſty, the Lord Ignatius-Felix-Joſeph, Count of the Holy Empire, Count of Toring d'Jettenbach,

&c

&c. on the Part of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, as Elector of Brandenbourg, &c. the Lord Joachim-William of Klingraff, &c. on the Part of his Electoral Highneſs Palatin, &c. the Lord Herman-Arnold, Baron of Wachtendenk, &c. and on the Part of his Swediſh Majeſty, as Landgrave of Heſſe, &c. the Lord Auguſtus Maurice de Donop, &c. who have concluded and determined, in Expectation of the Ratification of their reſpective Courts,

I. The great End and principal View of this Confederation is to be, that all the Holy Roman Empire ſhould be preſerved in its accuſtomed Conſtitution, conformably to the Treaty of Peace of Weſtphalia, and to the other fundamental Laws of the Empire, that Peace and Tranquillity ſhould be re-eſtabliſh'd in Germany, and that the Preſervation of the Rank, Dignity, and Imperial Power be maintained.

II. The moſt High and High Allies oblige themſelves to employ all the good Offices imaginable at the Court of Vienna, to the End that, in the firſt Place, it may be induced to acknowledge his Imperial Majeſty, now reigning, as Chief of the Empire, to deliver up the Archives of the Empire, which it detains ſtill at Vienna, and afterwards, by way of Preliminary, to reſtore to his Imperial Majeſty, his Electoral, Hereditary and Patrimonial Country, which it with-holds from him to this Time, contrary to the Union heretofore eſtabliſhed among the Electors of the Empire.

III. The moſt High and High Allies, with regard to the Debates about the Auſtrian Succeſſion, have agreed, that the Differences which have ariſen hitherto in the Empire, in Relation thereto, ſhall be either accommodated in a friendly Manner, by the Mediation of all the States of the Empire, or terminated by a judicial Deciſion; but that, 'till ſuch Time as this may be compaſs'd, a general Armiſtice in Germany ſhall be ſtipulated.

IV. The moſt High and High Allies guaranty to one another all and each of the States and Countries they are actually in Poſſeſſion of.

V. In Caſe that any one of the moſt High and High Confederates, ſhould, upon Account of this Union, be attacked in the Countries that he actually poſſeſſes, the ſaid moſt High and High Confederates oblige themſelves to come, without any Delay, to the Succour of the injured Party, to aſſiſt him with all their Forces, and to continue that Aſſiſtance to him, till they have procured him a full and effectual Indemnification on the Part of the Aggreſſor.

VI. And as this Union of the Confederates tends ſolely to the Advantage of the whole Empire, it ſhall be free for all Electors, Princes and States, to accede thereto, to which ſhall be particularly invited, and principally amongſt others, his Electoral Highneſs of Cologn, his Poliſh Majeſty as Elector of Saxony, and his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Bavaria, Biſhop of Leige.

And of this Act of Union, in the Names of the moſt High Principals here-abovenamed, Four ſimilar Exemplars have been ſigned and ſealed by their Miniſters Plenipotentiaries abovenamed and under-written, and the Ratifications ſhall be procured and exchanged in the Space of Six Weeks, reckoning from the Day of the Date, or even ſooner if it is poſſible.

Done at Francfort,
the 22d *of* May 1744.

P. S. Charles VII. &c. [*the whole Title.*]

As we have learnt that a certain anonymous Piece, printed at Vienna, is diſperſed in the Empire, pretending that there is a ſeperate Article to the Treaty of Union concluded between us and the Electors or Princes and Confederates, you are to declare every where, that there is nothing omitted nor added, in the Treaty of Union, in the Manner it is here inſerted, and that it does not contain any ſeparate Article, and that conſequently all that is advanced concerning it in the Paper from Vienna, is invented and abſolutely falſe. For the reſt, &c.

At Francfort,
Auguſt 31. 1744.

Moſcow, Auguſt 16. M. de Cedercreutz is arrived here from Stockholm, in the Character of Ambaſſador; and as we had Accounts ſome Time ago of Count Roſenberg's being at Petersbourg, we expect him every Day.

Rome, Auguſt 29. The Magiſtrates of Genſano being apprehenſive of a Surprize on the Part of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops, have repreſented to Prince Lobcowitz their Grievances thereupon, and their Determination to retire to Rome; but on the Aſſurances of the Prince, that he will defend and protect that Place with all his Power, they have altered their Reſolution. On the 22d the uſual Congregation was held for finding Means to prevent the Diſorders which the Troops commit in Foraging in the Neighbourhood of Rome, and it was determined to reinforce the Guard of Corſican Soldiers at Porta Pia, where a Detachment of 42 of them obliged a Party of Huſſars to quit a Quantity of Hay which they had ſeized in that Neighbourhood. M. de Gages, to prevent a ſecond Viſit from the Auſtrians, has levelled a ſmall Piece of Ground near the Gate of Velletri towards the Sea, having for that Purpoſe cut down the Vines, &c. and added Intrenchments. On the 27th he detached 200 Horſe, by the Way of Faiola, to ſurprize a Place called Riccia, and to reſcue, by that Means, the Priſoners made in the late Action at Velletri; but they were repulſed with Loſs. He has ordered all the Detachments of his Troops, in the Neighbourhood of Ancona and Sinigaglia, to repair to the Kingdom of Naples by Aquila and Terracina, and they accordingly began their March on the 23d. On the 27th a Party of 40 Huſſars ſeized near Ciſterna, a Convoy of 200 Horſes and Mules with Proviſions from Naples for the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops,

Troops, which they conducted to Genſano, with 50 Priſoners, being the Eſcorte of the ſaid Convoy.

Vienna, Sept. 10, *N. S.* It is ſaid here, that Prince Lobcowitz's Army will be recalled to Bologna, or to the Panaro, in order to detach from thence a Body of 15000 Men to the Aſſiſtance of the King of Sardinia. The Tabelles of the Prince's Army ſigned the laſt Day of July, made it amount to upwards of 22000 Foot, and upwards of 5000 Horſe, excluſive of the 2000 Croats, and of Clerici's new Regiment, two Battalions of which laſt, with the ſaid Croats, muſt be by this Time in the King of Sardinia's Camp. Prince Lobcowitz's Retreat, in Caſe it takes Place, will be the leſs dangerous ſince the late Action at Velletri, where the beſt Part of the Spaniſh Cavalry was ruined. The King of Pruſſia is making Thouſands of Scaling Ladders, and ſeems determin'd to make a general Aſſault upon Prague. Marſhal Belleiſle is ſaid to be coming down into Bavaria with the French German Troops deſigned to join the Imperialiſts, Palatines and Heſſians.

Dreſden, Sept. 17, *N. S.* A Body of Saxon Troops, amounting to 20,000 Men, being ordered to march forthwith into Bohemia to the Aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary, every Thing is preparing with the greateſt Diligence for that Expedition, and it is computed that they will join the Army under General Bathiani by the 28th Inſtant, N. S. A Letter of the 15th, juſt arrived from the Pruſſian Camp before Prague, brings the following authentick Advices. That three Attacks had been formed by the King of Pruſſia againſt the Town, viz. two on this Side the Moldaw, one whereof was called the King's, and the other commanded by Lieutenant General Truchſes, and the third on the other Side of the River, commanded by Felt Marſhal Schwerin, which was the hotteſt of the three. That at the Beginning the Pruſſians had got Poſſeſſion of ſome Redoubts and Baſtions, made by the French during the former Siege, without the Loſs of a Man, their Bombs having obliged the Garriſon to quit thoſe Poſts. That the Old and New Towns, and the Jews Town had been battered and bombarded the 13th with great Fury, during which they fired but very ſparingly from the Place, the Cannons upon the Ramparts being diſmounted by the Batteries, excepting thoſe of the Caſtle called Radſchin. That the 14th at Noon his Pruſſian Majeſty had declared, that he would compleat the Breach, and give the Aſſault that Night; but that at Four in the Afternoon the Commandant had demanded to capitulate: Whereupon the Firing ceaſed on both Sides, and his Majeſty went to Marſhal Schwerin's Quarters: But that it was not known, at Nine at Night, whether the Conditions would be accepted, the King inſiſting abſolutely to have the Garriſon ſurrender Priſoners of War. That, according to all Appearance, the Commandant wanted Artillery, which, together with the Fire from the Bombs and red-hot Bullets, which had already reduced to Aſhes a great Part of the Town, and was ſtill burning that Evening, had probably obliged him to capitulate ſo ſoon. That there were different Accounts, at the Pruſſian Camp, of their Loſs, as well in the late Action near Beraun, as at the Siege of Prague. That this laſt had coſt the Life of Prince Frederic William, only Brother of the Margrave Charles, and Couſin German to the King of Pruſſia, who was killed the 12th Inſtant, by a Cannon Ball, near the King's Battery, and at his Side, and died generally lamented by the whole Army. It is added, that the ſame Ball killed a Page named Noſtitz, belonging to the King's Brother Prince Henry. That the Generals Bathiani and Feſtetitz remained at about four Leagues Diſtance from Prague, and that their two Corps were not reckoned by the Pruſſians to exceed 18,000 Men.

Hambourg, Sept. 18. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has ſent to the King of Pruſſia the Order of St. Andrew, which ſhe has conferred on the Hereditary Prince of Zerbſt, deſiring his Majeſty to inveſt the young Prince (who is at preſent in this City, with his Grand-Mother the Dutcheſs of Holſtein) with the ſaid Order.

Amſterdam, Sept. 22, *N. S.* The Spaniſh Squadron which is ſailed from Carthagena, has taken in the Streight's Mouth 10 or 12 Dutch Merchant Men bound to Smyrna and Genoa, of which three bound to Smyrna were laden with a great Quantity of Arms and Warlike Stores, and the others with Grain and other Merchandizes. The French Squadron which was cruizing off Liſbon, upon the 21ſt of laſt Month met the Dutch Convoy, (which had left that Port the Day before, and was returning to Amſterdam) to the Number of Seven Merchant-Men, convoyed by three ſmall Men of War, two of Twenty, and one of Eight Guns. The French, conſiſting of Six large Ships from 80 to 50 Guns, fired at the Dutch under Engliſh Colours, killed one Man, and damaged ſome of their Sails; after which they hoiſted the French Flag, ordered the three Captains of the Men of War on board of them, and having obliged them to give a Certificate that they had no Engliſh in Company, nor contraband Effects on board, diſmiſſed the whole Convoy; and it is ſaid here, that the ſaid French Squadron has ſince paſſed the Streights into the Mediterranean. A Letter from Faro of the 1ſt Inſtant, mentions, that a Squadron of Men of War, ſuppoſed to be Admiral Balchen's, had been ſeen from the Top of the Mountains there.

Hague, September 22. The Account that the Carthagena Squadron had taken and ſent in thither nine or ten Sail of Dutch Veſſels, is now confirmed, by Advices from thence received by the Owners themſelves of thoſe Veſſels: But there is no Reaſon to ſuppoſe, as was given out by the French and Spaniards, that they had been freighted at Liſbon with any Part of the Stores and Proviſions lying there for his Britannick Majeſty's Fleet in the Mediterranean. On the contrary, it is certain that two of them were ſailing

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directly from Rotterdam for Smyrna, and that the others were all bound from Amſterdam to Genoa and Leghorn, and had not looked into Lisbon. This Incident has given no ſmall Alarm upon the Exchanges of Amſterdam and Rotterdam. A few Days ago ſome of his Britannick Majeſty's Ships, that were cruizing off the Flemiſh Coaſt, intercepted ſeveral ſmall Veſſels laden with Powder, bound to Dunkirk. M. de Belleiſle is certainly entered by Tubingen, and the Dutchy of Hohenzollern, into the Queen of Hungary's Poſſeſſions in Swabia, where he exacts from the Inhabitants an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor. Reports vary as to the Forwardneſs of the Siege of Fribourg, as well as about the Sentiments and Conduct of the Court of Wirtenberg; but it ſeems certain, that the Biſhop of Liege has acceded to the League of Francfort. By the freſheſt Advices we have here from Savoy and Piedmont, the Princes met more Difficulty than had been apprehended, in forming the Siege of Coni, and had been forced to raiſe the Inveſtiture of that Fortreſs on the Side of the Stura. Admiral Matthews is expected to arrive here in a few Days in his Way to England. We hear from Strasbourg, that the Towns of Biſach, Rodweil, and Vilingen, had ſurrendered to the French Army in Swabia; and that the Brill. de Givry was dead of the Wounds he received in the Attack of the Rear Guard of Prince Charles's Army in Alſatia, before the Repaſſage of the Rhine.

Whitehall, September 6, 1744.

Whereas it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, That Thomas Malton, late of Stevington, alias Steffen, in the County of Bedford, Shoemaker, was, between the Hours of One and Three in the Morning on the 30th of June laſt, as he was returning Home from Olney, in the County of Buckingham, murdered, robbed, and thrown into the River: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons concerned in the ſaid Murder and Robbery, is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, (except the Perſon who actually committed the ſaid Murder) who ſhall diſcovir his Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo as he, ſhe, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof: And alſo a Reward of One Hundred Pounds to the Perſon making ſuch Diſcovery as aforeſaid, payable upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

General Poſt-Office, London, July 12, 1744.

Poſt-Chaiſes between London and Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Oxford, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen and others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. William Miller, Poſt-Maſter at the White Bear in Piccadilly.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Road to Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt-Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads, where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,

Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

General Poſt-Office, London, Sept. 14, 1744.

Whereas a Term of Six Months was allowed by the 19th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, between Great Britain and France, for the Subjects of both Crowns, in Caſe of a Rupture, to withdraw their Effects out of the reſpective Kingdoms; and whereas the ſaid Term of ſix Months, computing from the Time of the Declaration of War between his Majeſty and the French King is now near expired; Publick Notice is hereby given to all Manner of Perſons whom it may concern, that no Pacquet Boat whatſoever will be permitted to ſail between Dover and Calais from and after the 30th of this Inſtant September, Old Stile; and that a Stop will thenceforwards be put to the Communication and Correſpondence, hitherto allowed of by Means of the ſaid Pacquet Boats.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter-General.

Geo. Shelvocke, *Secr.*

South-Sea-Houſe, London, Sept. 13, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, That the Transfer Books of the Old South Sea Annuities will be ſhut on Wedneſday the 26th Inſtant, at Two o'Clock, and opened again on Wedneſday the 24th of October. And that the Warrants for the Half Year's Intereſt due thereon at Michaelmas next, will be ready to be delivered and paid to the Proprietors on Wedneſday the 31ſt of October next; on which Day of Payment the ſaid Tranſfer-Books will be ſhut.

South-Sea-Houſe, London, Sept. 13, 1744.

The Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, That a General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at their Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, on Thurſday the 27th Inſtant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, being one of the Half Yearly General Courts appointed by the Charter, and to chuſe a Committee of Seven to inſpect the By-Laws.

Exciſe Office, London, Sept. 18, 1744.

By Order of the Honourable the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, &c. On Thurſday the 4th of October, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, will be expoſed to Sale in their Court Room in the Old Jewry, Several Parcels of condemned Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa Nuts, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, &c. Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be deliver'd at the ſaid Office on Monday Morning the 1ſt of October, and the Goods may be viewed there, and at the Warehouſe near the Cuſtom-houſe on Tueſday and Wedneſday following, from Nine in the Morning till Twelve at Noon, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon, alſo on the Day of Sale in the Forenoon.

London, September 6, 1744.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of his Majeſty's Ship the Monmouth, who were on board at taking the St. Joachin Prize, that on Thurſday the 7th of November next, and the two following Days, will be paid at Mitchell's Coffee Houſe in Crutched Fryers, a Dividend in Part of the Amount of the ſaid Ship and Cargo: And the Shares of ſuch that are not then demanded, will be paid by Mr. William Scobie, at the Sixth Door on the Left Hand in Cecil Street in the Strand, on the firſt Thurſday in every Month for three Years after.

The

The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give Notice, That a General Court will be held at the Bank on Thurſday next, the 20th Inſtant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to conſider of a Dividend; which will be alſo one of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by the Charter.

Advertiſements.

Lord Chancellor. Thurſday the 12th Day of July, in the 18th Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, 1744, between William Newcombe, Plaintiff; Daniel Downe, and another, Defendants.

FOraſmuch as this Court was this preſent Day informed by Mr. Way, being of the Plaintiff's Council, that the Plaintiff on the 7th Day of December 1741, filed his Bill in this Court againſt the Defendant Daniel Downe, as by the Six Clerk's Certificate appears, and took out Proceſs of Subpœna returnable the 13th of February laſt, requiring him to appear to and anſwer the ſame; but the ſaid Defendant hath not ſo done, as by the Six Clerks Certificate alſo appears; and that upon Inquiry at the ſaid Defendant's uſual Place of Abode, he is not to be found ſo as to be ſerved with ſuch Proceſs, and doth abſcond to avoid being ſerved therewith, as by Affidavit appears; and the ſaid Certificates and Affidavit being now read, his Lordſhip doth Order, that the ſaid Defendant Daniel Downe, do appear to the Plaintiff's Bill on or before the firſt Day of the next Term.

FOR Sale by the Candle, at Earle's Coffee Houſe in Plymouth, on Friday the 5th of October 1744, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, the following Goods, being the Cargoe of the Mentor Prize, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Fowey, viz. 111 Hogſheads, 3 Casks, Muſcovado Sugar. 70 Hogſheads, 40 Barrels, 381 Bags, Coffee. 174 Bags, Cotton. Samples of the ſaid Goods to be ſeen from Tueſday the 18th of September, to Tueſday the 2d of October, (Sundays excepted) at Samuel Torin's in Nicholas Lane, where Catalogues of Sale will be delivered: And the ſaid Goods to be ſeen alſo from Monday Morning the 1ſt of October to the Time of Sale, at Lancelot Robinſon's, Eſq; at Plymouth.

Samuel Torin, Broker.

TO be peremptorily ſold, (together or ſeparate) to the beſt Bidder, by the Aſſignees of William Holmes, Senior, late of Uxbridge, Middleſex, Haberdaſher of Hatts and Chapman, a Bankrupt, on Wedneſday the 3d of October next, at Hamlin's Coffee Houſe, Swithin's Alley, in Cornhill, London, between the Hours of Eleven and One that Day, The ſaid Aſſignees Intereſt in two Freehold Houſes at Uxbridge aforeſaid, and a ſmall Farm and Farm-houſe (Part Leaſehold and Part Copyhold) at Enborne, near Newberry in Berkſhire. Particulars may be had at Mr. Baskerville's in Nags Head Court, Grace Church Street.

THE Creditors of George Robinſon, late of Lombard-ſtreet, London, Banker and Broker, a Bankrupt, are deſired to meet the ſurviving Aſſignee, on Wedneſday next the 19th Inſtant, at Hamlin's Coffee Houſe in Swithin's Alley, Cornhill, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to aſſent or diſſent to the referring to Arbitration ſeveral Matters in Diſpute, or to the compounding or otherwiſe agreeing the ſame, and on other ſpecial Affairs.

WHereas ſeveral Advertiſements have been lately inſerted in this Paper, for the Creditors of Joſhua Willcocks, a Bankrupt, who have proved their Debts, to meet the Aſſignees of his Eſtate, to aſſent to or diſſent from the Aſſignees commencing one or more Suits in Equity, and ſubmitting to Arbitration, compounding or agreeing ſome Matters in Difference relating to his Eſtate: And none of the Creditors, but the Aſſignees, meeting in Purſuance of ſuch Advertiſements, the ſaid Creditors are deſired to meet the Aſſignees, at Lloyd's Coffee Houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, London, on Tueſday next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, ſome Matters of Conſequence being then to be laid before the Creditors.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Robert Green, of King-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Paul Covent-Garden, in the County of Middleſex, Lacemān, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 21ſt of September Inſtant, and on the 12th and 27th of October next, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to aſſent to the Aſſignment already made, or chuſe an Aſſignee or Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Stanyford, Attorney, in Friday-ſtreet, London.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Trymer, of the Pariſh of Waltham Holy Croſs, in the County of Eſſex, Butcher and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 2d, 9th, and 27th of October next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Firſt Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. John Sanders, Attorney, at Waltham Abbey, otherwiſe Waltham Holy Croſs, in the County of Eſſex aforeſaid.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Edward Kemmis, of the Pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Butcher and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 22d and 26th of September Inſtant, and on the 27th of October next, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Scraſe, Attorney in Norfolk-ſtreet in the Strand.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Watts, late of the Pariſh of Lyncombe and Wydcombe, within the Suburbs of the City of Bath, in the County of Somerſet, Cordwainer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 11th Day of October next, at the Houſe of Joſ. Elliott, Vintner, called the Fountain Tavern in High-ſtreet, Briſtol, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Williams, late of Noſterfield, in the County of York, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 5th Day of October next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mr. John Harriſon, Poſtmaſter in Bedale in the ſaid County, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Richard Rockett, late of Nantwich in the County of Cheſter, Grocer and Ironmonger, intend to meet on the 6th of November next, at Two in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of John Lawranſon, Vintner, ſituate in the Bridge-ſtreet in the City of Cheſter, being the Sign of the Roſe, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

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